

## FRENCH HOSTILITY ANGERED WILSON

Reason for Threat to Remove  
Conference From Paris Is  
Now Revealed.

PRESS TOOK SENATE VIEW

President Said to Have Re-  
cented Intimation He Does  
Not Represent Majority.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Leading French writers and the French press as-  
sailed the British-Wilson League of Na-  
tions plan on February 12 last, when  
President Wilson on February 12 threat-  
ened removal of the Peace Conference  
from Paris. This is shown in the  
first batches of copious French com-  
ments to reach here through unceasing  
channels. There is a striking similarity  
between the general French line of at-  
tack and the views expressed by nearly  
all the Republicans and some Democrats  
in the American Senate after the text  
of the league constitution became  
definitely known.

There are indications that the French  
writers knew even before February 12  
what the terms of the constitution  
would be, and this apparently furnished  
the basis of the charge made by some  
of the President's supporters in Paris.  
Premier Clemenceau and other French  
officials were conducting a campaign  
of propaganda against the league  
by permitting inside facts to become  
known to leaders in French Government  
journalistic circles.

**Serious Disagreement Likely.**  
The President's deep resentment of  
criticism aimed at the league then is  
regarded now as of particular impor-  
tance here and fear is openly expressed  
that there may be serious disagree-  
ments when the President returns to  
Paris. The extent to which the Presi-  
dent is ready to go as champion of the  
league is strikingly shown by his ac-  
tion in his controversy with the Sen-  
ate. The point is raised as to whether  
the President will do if he returns to find  
French public opinion seething in the  
opposition which prevailed when he left.

It is now known that Premier Clemen-  
ceau, together with Premier Lloyd  
George and Mr. Balfour, promptly put  
an end to the campaign by the French  
press in deference to the President's de-  
sires. Likewise they applied a rigorous  
censorship to news emanating from  
Paris and also to reports being received  
by French newspapers from Washing-  
ton.

By these tactics matters were  
smoothed over and the league's consti-  
tution was worked out by the commit-  
tee in charge under the President's di-  
rect supervision in time for the instru-  
ment to be laid before the Senate. The  
text of the constitution and also be taken  
by the President on his flying trip to  
his own country.

**Some Objectionable Subjects.**  
The most objectionable features em-  
phasized in the French press from the  
President's viewpoint, according to re-  
ports now available in full, were the  
following:

First—The so-called campaign of  
Andre Cheradame writing in *La De-  
mocratique Nouvelle* showing the  
peace conference delegates and the  
French public the power of the  
United States Senate to nullify Mr.  
Wilson's League of Nations plan.

Second—The emphasis which  
French newspapers like *Le Temps*  
and others laid on the significance  
of the November elections as show-  
ing the trend of American public  
opinion to the support of men like  
Senators Lodge, Knox and others who  
wanted peace established first and  
the league afterward.

Third—The copious and detailed  
reports from Washington printed in  
the French press reflecting Republi-  
can opposition to the league plan.

An article printed by Cheradame  
on February 7 shortly before the Presi-  
dent was quoted as ready to suggest  
the removal of the Peace Conference from  
Paris was under the caption "The  
American Senate Intervenes," and  
stated that the Senate was the real  
controlling factor, as President Wilson  
could not commit the American people to  
indorsement of his league plan until he  
was assured of the sanction of the  
Senate.

**Home Sentiment Is Shown.**  
Lengthy Washington despatches from  
the correspondent of *Le Temps* stated  
at the same time that very strong op-  
position to the President's plan had de-  
veloped even among members of his own  
party. "The dominating feature is the  
fact," the correspondent wrote, "as ex-  
pressed on November 6," the newspaper  
added, pointing out that the Republican  
Senate would be the controlling factor in  
making judgment on the League of Na-  
tions plan.

Reports from THE SUN in substantia-  
tion of statements that President Wilson  
was not even in a position to ask the  
Peace Conference to pronounce itself on  
the league plan until he had the support  
of the United States Senate were widely  
quoted. The French press virtually de-  
manded that the President reach har-  
mony with the American Senate and with  
the views of the American people before  
pressing the league plan in advance of  
peace with the enemy.

It was after reports along this line  
had continued for more than a week that  
the President was quoted as ready to  
propose that the Peace Conference move  
from Paris to some place where there  
would not be a campaign directed at  
certain features of his league plan.  
Andre Cheradame on February 11 quoted  
Senator Lodge as the champion of peace  
first and the league afterward, and gave  
parts of Mr. Lodge's speech, in which  
the Republican leader said he hoped the  
Senate's views would become known  
abroad as thoroughly as "the Postmas-  
ter-General, who controls the wires, and  
Mr. Cress, who controls the news," would  
permit them to reach Paris.

## TROOPS SACRIFICED, SAYS SAM HUGHES

Canadians Slaughtered So Of-  
ficers Might Advance,  
He Charges.

HIGH COMMAND ATTACKED

Ex-Militia Minister Angry Be-  
cause Son Was Ignored,  
Papers Hint.

Toronto, March 5.—All Canada has  
been stirred by charges made in the  
House of Commons by Sir Sam Hughes,  
former Minister of Militia, that officers  
commanding the Dominion's forces in  
France needlessly had sacrificed the lives  
of their men to advance themselves.

Although his allegations were assumed  
to refer to Sir Arthur Currie, com-  
mander in chief of the Canadian forces,  
there is apparent tonight a strong  
inclination in many quarters to disagree  
with him. Soldiers who served over-  
seas already have taken up the cudgel  
in support of Gen. Currie.

Sir Sam opened his attack with the  
announcement that he had protested  
several times to Premier Borden  
"against the waste of Canadian boys  
lives in unnecessary stunts on the  
battleground." He then read a letter he  
had sent to Sir Robert Borden protesting  
what he termed needless slaughter at  
Cambrai and stating he had drawn at-  
tention of the Prime Minister on pre-  
vious occasions to the "massacres at  
Lena, Passchendaele, &c., where the only  
apparent object was to glorify the Gen-  
eral in command and make it impos-  
sible, through butchery, to have a Fifth  
and Sixth Division and two army corps."

**Cambrai Fight Scored.**  
He declared that any General who  
would undertake the attack at Cambrai  
by suburban or street fighting should be  
court-martialed. The same was true of  
the officer who had ordered the storming  
of Mons four hours before the signing  
of the armistice. This he characterized  
as a bit of theatrical display which had  
cost the lives of many fine Canadian  
boys who could ill be spared.

"Bull-headedness and incompetency,"  
he declared, "were traceable in the hot  
he casualties rolling up to eight and ten  
times the total force of a battalion or a  
brigade."

Some of the papers hint that Sir Sam's  
attack was inspired by chagrin at the  
failure of his son, Gen. Garnet Hughes,  
to get to France as the commander of a  
fifth brigade of Canadians, but all are  
unanimous in their assertion that the  
charges call for an immediate and thor-  
ough investigation. Gen. Currie was an  
appointee of Sir Sam's when he was  
Minister of Militia.

Incidentally Sir Sam made a bitter at-  
tack on Sir Joseph Plaville, head of the  
Imperial Munitions Board and president  
of the William Davies Company, a Cana-  
dian packing concern with branches in  
some United States cities. The com-  
pany's profits in the Canadian branches  
were investigated some time ago by a  
royal commission, but he declared that  
the operations of the company in the  
United States should be looked into, and  
asserted that Sir Joseph had made  
\$5,000,000 a month on contracts for meat  
products for his company by virtue of  
the influence he was able to wield as  
head of the Imperial Munitions Board  
and that he had made profits of \$100,  
000,000 during the four years of the war.  
Sir Sam has issued a categorical  
denial to the ex-Minister's charges.

LONDON, March 5.—The casualties of  
the British, Canadian and Australian  
troops in the Ypres salient from July 31  
to November 18, 1917, aggregated 117,  
000 officers and men, 238,000. This fact was  
made known to-day in the House  
of Commons when Winston Spencer  
Churchill, Secretary of War, answering  
a question gave the casualties as fol-  
lows:

British—Officers, 10,795; men, 207,835.  
Canadians—Officers, 496; men, 11,107.  
Australians—Officers, 11,239; men,  
26,302.

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes was one of  
Canada's most conspicuous figures dur-  
ing the war. To his zeal and energy as  
Minister of Militia and Defence was  
largely due the fact that Canada was  
able to enlist, equip and send overseas  
a remarkably short space of time  
many more troops than Great Britain  
had asked the Dominion to furnish. He  
was knighted by King George of Eng-  
land in 1915 during a visit to the Cana-  
dian troops at the front.

It was during this trip that charges  
were made in the Canadian Parliament  
by George W. Kyle, a Liberal member  
from Nova Scotia, that Sir Sam had  
been associated with various mushroom  
companies organized to obtain munition  
contracts from the Canadian Govern-  
ment. Mr. Kyle produced documentary  
evidence to prove his statement that  
Col. J. Wealey Allison, agent of Sir Sam  
in the purchase of war munitions in the  
United States, had been instrumental in  
the organization of these companies and  
had amassed a large fortune as a re-  
sult. Orders for these companies, it was  
charged, were obtained upon the order  
of Sir Sam.

The charges created a decided stir in  
Canadian political circles, and the resig-  
nation of Sir Sam was demanded in  
many quarters. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in-  
troduced a resolution in Parliament de-  
manding an inquiry, but it was defeated.

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Investment," tells of the op-  
portunities offered by Baby  
Bonds and Odd Lots of stock.  
It will be helpful, we hope,  
in a situation where the coun-  
try's future prosperity de-  
mands the widest public invest-  
ment in sound securities, in-  
vestment by everyone who  
has saved or can save money.  
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## U. S. ARMY THIEVES ARRESTED IN PARIS

International Band Stole  
Thousands of Pounds of  
Stores.

PROTEST BY LONGWORTH

Mott Instead of Gould to Go on  
Ways and Means—Ford-  
ney as Chairman.

PARIS, March 5.—The police of Paris  
have arrested two sergeants of the  
American Army, three Armenians, two  
Belgians and three Frenchmen in con-  
nection with the theft of American Army  
stores. The Americans are accused of  
stealing the goods and selling them to  
the Armenians, who sold them to the  
Belgians, who in turn employed the  
Frenchmen to retail them.

The stores alleged to have been stolen  
comprised a large stock of tobacco and  
cigarettes and 6,000 pounds of chocolate  
and forty cases of pastry.

With the ten arrests the police believe  
they have behind the bars the men re-  
sponsible for wholesale dealings in  
American Army stores and sales to civil-  
ians. The thefts played a part in the  
foundation of the many reports sent out  
from Paris last month concerning an  
epidemic of crime on the part of Ameri-  
cans in Paris.

**An International Organization.**  
It turns out that the gang is not an  
American one, but an international or-  
ganization. Large stores of chocolate  
missing from the American warehouses  
at St. Denis and stores of cocoa and to-  
bacco from the warehouses at Clichy  
have been recovered, but a considerable  
amount is still missing.

The thefts were so extensive, accord-  
ing to police, that a store was main-  
tained to sell the goods.  
Monsieur Moland, caretaker of the  
house at 23 Rue de Pontonville, had her  
attention attracted by the great number  
of boxes of all sorts which came to the  
house. The boxes were brought in auto-  
mobiles and motor trucks and the job of  
transporting them was superintended by  
a civilian who spoke French with an  
American accent and who wore a button  
with the letters "U. S." in his buttonhole.

The stolen goods, the police discovered,  
were put through a transforming process  
and were taken out through a house at  
16 Rue St. Victor on the outside of the  
block. The trade in the stolen goods, it  
was said, has been brisk since last Sep-  
tember.

**Trail Leads to Soldiers.**  
Police Inspector Cazet was watching  
the house on Monday and arrested two  
of the Armenians as they were loading  
3,000 pounds of chocolate on trucks. In-  
spectors Legrand joined in the investi-  
gation and found that the trail of the  
thieves led to the American warehouses.  
The police then arrested Sergeant Maurice  
Meyers of Boston and Sergeant An-  
drew Gleason of New York. The soldiers  
denied all knowledge of the thefts.

The police assert that the sergeants  
worked by a simple but effective system.  
They charge the sergeants with giving  
orders to drivers to load the chocolate at  
various warehouses and to take it to the  
house in the Rue de Pontonville. A truck  
driver named Baird, according to the po-  
lice, identified the sergeants as having  
given him orders to transport chocolate.  
Baird was exonerated of all blame and  
was not arrested.

"Chocolate will be scarcer on the left  
bank of the Seine," said Inspector Le-  
grand in discussing the case.

**KING PETER TO QUIT, IS REPORT**

**Serbian Ruler Will Retire in  
Favor of Prince Regent.**  
ROME, March 5.—King Peter of Serbia  
will soon retire in favor of Prince Regent  
Alexander, according to a Euma des-  
patch to the *Ides Napoléon*, quoting ad-  
vice from Belgrade.  
It is said that King Peter's abdication  
will be read after the opening of the  
Council of State at the Serbian capital.

## MANN WINS FIGHT FOR SENIORITY RULE

New House Committees to Be  
Filled Without Regard  
to Ability.

PROTEST BY LONGWORTH

Mott Instead of Gould to Go on  
Ways and Means—Ford-  
ney as Chairman.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Mann  
strength on the Committee on Commi-  
tees steam rolled into effect at to-  
day's meeting a strict adherence to  
the seniority rule in the selection not  
only of chairmanships for the coming  
Republican House, but in the selection  
of new members for the important com-  
mittees as well.

The victory of the Mann forces was  
even more complete than his most op-  
timistic friends had anticipated. Not  
only did the Mann representatives, hold-  
ing the strength of anti-Mann States—  
as in the case of New York and Penn-  
sylvania—do what Mann had expected of  
them, in voting for the application of  
the seniority rule in selecting candidates  
for important chairmanships, but they  
went a step further and allowed the  
seniority rule, as Representative Long-  
worth (O.), put it "in its most obnoxious  
form."

The Mann adherents applied the rule  
in contravention of the desire of a big  
majority of the party to build up the  
important committees by selecting the  
best qualified men for existing vacancies  
without disturbing the seniority prece-  
dence insofar as possible. Republican  
members of those committees were con-  
cerned. The seniority rule was adopted  
over the protest of Mr. Longworth. It  
was a band wagon affair from start to  
finish.

**Chairmanships Agreed Upon.**  
Tentative agreement was reached on  
chairmanships of the ten most impor-  
tant committees of the House and nomi-  
nations were received for filling vacancies  
on these committees due to increase of  
Republican strength. This agreement is  
tentative only so far as it may be  
changed by the desire of some of its  
beneficiaries for different assignment.

The effect of the application of the  
seniority rule on the New York dele-  
gation is to put Representative Mott in  
nomination for Ways and Means Com-  
mittee over Mr. Gould, whose quali-  
fications as a man of affairs have been  
strongly urged. Representative Dunn  
(N. Y.) was placed on the Committee  
on Committees without instructions and  
when the delegation subsequently went  
on record as favoring adherence to the  
seniority rule it was understood that this  
applied only to demand of six members  
for protection against discrimination on  
committees in which they served in the  
Sixty-fifth Congress. Mr. Dunn, how-  
ever, chose to apply this to candidates  
for new committees and on that basis  
nominated Representative Mott.

To-day's action, which will be reflected  
in subsequent meetings of the committee,  
forecasts the selection of Representative  
Mondell (Wyo.) as floor leader and  
chairman of the Republican steering  
committee. It involved also the follow-  
ing chairmanships of the big committees  
acted on to-day: Ways and Means,  
Fordney (Mich.); Appropriations, Good  
(Pa.); Agriculture, Hays (Pa.); For-  
eign Affairs, Porter (Pa.); Interstate  
and Foreign Commerce, Eech (Wis.);  
Judiciary, Volstead (Minn.); Military  
Affairs, Kahn (Cal.); Naval Affairs,  
Butler (Pa.); Post Offices and Post-  
roads, Steiensen (Minn.); Rivers and  
Harbors, Kennedy (Pa.).

**Ways and Means Nominees.**  
These members were placed in nomi-  
nation for eight additional Republican  
memberships on the Ways and Means  
Committee: Representatives Fear-  
(Wis.), Young (N. Dak.), Wood (Ind.),  
Hadley (Wash.), Mott (N. Y.), Waxson  
(N. H.), Elsworth (Minn.), Tilson  
(Conn.), Bacharach (N. J.), Bowers  
(W. Va.), Copley (Ill.), McPherson  
(Mo.), Strong (Kan.) and Andrews  
(Neb.).

The only strong protest against the  
action was made by Representative Long-  
worth (O.), who declared that the seniority  
rule was "the most obnoxious form of  
discrimination."

application of the seniority rule was  
made by Representative Longworth.  
When the adoption of the seniority rule  
was made, Mr. Longworth's objection  
brought about the nomination of Rep-  
resentative Fordney for chairman of the  
Committee on Ways and Means. Mr.  
Longworth announced that he did not  
feel inclined to serve on that committee.  
On motion of Representative Moore  
(Pa.) and Green (Iowa) Mr. Long-  
worth's nomination to the Ways and  
Means Committee was made unanimous,  
whereupon Mr. Longworth declared that  
in view of the action of the committee  
he would not feel impelled to decline the  
nomination, nor would he feel inclined to  
carry the fight to the floor of the caucus,  
though reserving freedom of action in  
the event that resistance to the commit-  
tee state should develop in caucus.

**Husted on Appropriations.**  
Representative Husted (N. Y.) was  
named as the New York representative  
on the Republican side of the Approp-  
riations Committee.  
After the meeting, which adjourned

until to-morrow, Mr. Longworth made  
this statement:  
"The action of the Committee on  
Committees to-day means the adop-  
tion of the seniority rule in its most  
obnoxious form and without any ex-  
ception. Despite the hope, in view of  
impending important legislation upon  
which the Republican party should  
hope to make a successful race in  
1920, that it would be possible to  
build up the more important commit-  
tees by adding strong and well qual-  
ified men, the action of the commit-  
tee to-day if adopted by the Republi-  
can conference not only will fix  
chairmanships upon men who in  
some cases are not the best fitted for  
their duties, but it will prevent the  
Republican majority from appointing  
new and well qualified members from  
States where there may be a number  
of candidates and where the candi-  
date of longest service in the House  
may not be best fitted for member-  
ship on the particular committee in-  
volved."

## TARIFF BODY FAVORS EQUAL RATE FOR ALL

Report Urges Also Penalty  
Duties for Unfriendly Nations.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Equality of  
treatment for all countries having com-  
mercial relations with the United States  
is recommended by the tariff commis-  
sion as the future tariff policy of the  
United States in a report on reciprocity  
and commercial treaties, which will  
soon be ready for public distribution.  
The commission summarizes the argu-  
ments for and against the practice of  
making special reciprocal arrangements  
and then recommends equal treatment  
for all countries in the future deter-  
mination of commercial and tariff policy.  
The report says:  
"Equality of treatment should mean  
that the United States treat all coun-  
tries on the same terms and in turn

require equal treatment from every  
other country. Each country—the United States as well as  
others—should be left free to enact  
such measures as it deems expedient  
for its own welfare. But the mea-  
sures adopted, whatever they be,  
should be carried out with the same  
terms and the same treatment for  
all nations."  
To prevent unequal treatment of  
American commerce by foreign countries  
the tariff commission recommends en-  
actment by Congress of penalty duties to  
be imposed at the discretion of the  
President upon the products of countries  
which discriminate against the United  
States.  
**For Philippine Independence.**  
MANILA, March 5.—The "Independence  
Mission" of the Philippine Islands yester-  
day was made a permanent body  
and instructed by the Territorial Legis-  
lature, in joint session, to continue its  
efforts for the creation of the Philippine  
Islands into an independent State until  
success was attained.

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**Terry Cloth  
Bath Robes  
For Men**

will go on sale,  
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**At \$3.95**

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anywhere at this low figure.  
Four distinct patterns, each  
in four good colorings.

Made in robe model, fasten-  
ing at neck. Girdle is of fine  
mercerized material.

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**Women's High Boots**

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**\$6.95**

Boots from our regular stock, in a variety  
of very graceful models, made of Patent Col-  
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Russia Calfskin, and Dark Brown, Mouse  
Brown, and Grey Kidskin, with Worumbo  
or buckskin tops in contrasting color. All  
styles of heels. Every size and width.

Two styles pictured.

Smartly Beaded—  
**Women's Georgette  
Crepe Frocks**

for Afternoon Wear

**At \$39.50**

A stunning afternoon frock  
—one of the smartest shown  
in Paris for spring—beauti-  
fully developed in fine qual-  
ity Georgette Crepe. Embel-  
lishment is of beading in new,  
tasteful design, carefully done.  
The modish wide Taffeta gir-  
dle is finished with bead-  
embroidered sash ends. None  
newer nor more chic to be  
had.

Obtainable in Black, Navy,  
Taupe, and White. Sizes  
34 to 44.

**The New Binner Corsets**  
for Spring

are now being shown on the Third Floor. They not only  
idealize the figure, but aid wonderfully in the proper draping  
of the new gowns. Our expert corsetiers will gladly dem-  
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at once show them to be of a  
very superior make. There is a  
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